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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

GENERAL

Baumann (Oskar.) Gottesurtheile bei den Swahili. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 371-373.) Description of various forms of ordeals and the effect of auto suggestions upon their results.—F. B.

Bloch (A.) Discussion sur la platycnémie. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, IV^e série, X, 447-449.) A contention that *platycnémie* is not the result of a specific local cause, such as muscular development adjacent to the tibia, but a variation due to influences affecting the whole body.—A. L. K.

Bollinger. Ueber Säuglings-Sterblichkeit und die erbliche functionelle Atrophie der menschlichen Milchdrüse. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, XXX [51-55].) The author finds that failure to nurse infants injures both mother and child.—A. L. K.

Bumüller (J.) Menschen und Affen Femur. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, XXX [91-94].) From a study of the femur, the author comes to the conclusion that *pithecanthropus erectus* is a species of *Hylobates*, or at most a new genus of the *Hylobatidae*.—A. L. K.

Buschan (G.) Die Notwendigkeit von Lehrstühlen für eine "Lehre vom Menschen" auf deutschen Hochschulen. (Centralblatt f. Anthr., Ethn., u. Urg., Jena, 1900, V, 65-72.) Calls attention to discrepancies and illogical proportions between various subjects of research at German universities, and demands the extension of anthropologic study.—A. L. K.

Edwards (Charles L.) Animal myths and their origin. (Jour. Am. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 33-43.) Address delivered at the eleventh annual meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society. Believes in both independent origin and borrowing doctrines and that at the base of these is a common

human ancestry and an evolution of the myths concomitantly with that of the mind and the body of man.—H. I. S.

Folli (Ricardo.) Ricerche sulla morfologia della cavità glenoidea nelle razze umane. (Arch. per l'antrop. e la ethol., Firenze, 1899-1900, XXIX, fasc. ii, pp. 161-202.) This article is also a doctor's thesis. The effects of alimentation, sexual differences, differences due to age, racial differences, variation, asymmetry, and abnormality were the subjects of the author's investigations which dealt with 877 skulls of various races (European 448, New Britain 105, etc., including 19 "South American Indians" from the Pampas, and 18 Fuegians). The conclusions arrived at are: With peoples largely frugivorous, like the Hindus (41 skulls), the glenoid fossa is deeper than with peoples eminently carnivorous, like the Pampas Indians, or omnivorous, like Europeans; and with carnivorous peoples this fossa is more developed antero-posteriorly than with frugivorous peoples. Appreciable sexual differences do not exist. The characteristic, ellipsoidal, deep form of the cavity marks the period of youth and continues till old age—in infancy and childhood the form is somewhat roundish, and less deep, which features also tend to reappear in old age, when it is also a little less developed antero-posteriorly. With respect to race the chief points noted are that the Mongoloids approach the child in the roundish form of the fossa, and that the depth of the cavity decreases gradually from the higher races to the lower. Out of some 2,700 skulls, which Dr Folli passed in review as to the absence of the glenoid fossa, such absence was shown in 31 (white race 10 per 1000, yellow race, 8 per 1000, black race 20 per 1000, of which 22 were males, 6 females, and 3 uncertain). The general average of absence is about 11 per 1000, which is a lower percentage than that of Giuffrida-Ruggeri for lunatics,—13 per 1000.—A. F. C.

Helm. Ueber die Bedeutung der chemischen Analyse bei vorgeschichtlichen Untersuchungen. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [30-34].) Shows the value of chemical analysis as an aid to archeology, especially in the case of objects of metal and amber.—A. L. K.

Höfler (M.) Medizinischer Dämonismus. (Centralblatt f. Anthr., Ethn., u. Urg., Jena, 1900, v, 1-8.) Finds the origin of all primitive and popular belief in demons or spirits as causing and influencing physiological actions, in the experience of nightmare.—A. L. K.

Karutz (Dr) Ein Beitrag zur Anthropologie des Ohres. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, xxvi, 733-746.) Development of the anthropological bearings of a long paper by the author on the form of the external ear published in 1897 in *Zeitschrift für Ohrenheilkunde*. Reports from different sources are collected and discussed, and a plea is made for the recognition of the form and size of the ear as a distinguishing characteristic.—L. F.

Karutz. Der Stand der Bogen und Pfeilforschung. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 380-389.) A review of investigations referring to forms and distribution of bows and arrows, particularly in reference to O. T. Mason, F. von Luschan, F. Ratzel, E. S. Morse, and Weule.—F. B.

Klaatsch (Hermann.) Die Stellung des Menschen in der Reihe der Säugethiere. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 329-332, 354-357.) The primates are one of the oldest forms of mammals. Man has branched off from the generalized forms of primates at a very early time, and for this reason his affiliations are not primarily with the anthropoids, but with more generalized types of primates.—F. B.

— Die Stellung des Menschen in der Primatenreihe, und der Modus seiner Hervorbildung aus einer niederen Form. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [88-91].) The author finds man to be a primitive primate, and the primate a primitive form of mammal. The species man is as old as the separation of the mammalia into their main divisions; and the chief races of man

cannot be much more recent. A cessation of natural selection was necessary for the origin of man.—A. L. K.

Laborde, Manouvrier, Papillault, et Gellé. Étude psycho-physiologique, médico-légale et anatomique sur Vacher. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, iv^e série x, 453-495.) An extended study of an executed degenerate. The authors declare him to have been irresponsible, and demand wider legal consideration of such a condition. The cranium and the brain showed no anomalies.—A. L. K.

Letourneau (Ch.) La vie de conscience chez l'homme. (Rev. de l'École d'Anth., Paris, 1900, x, 1-16.) The author defines the various forms of consciousness from sensation to a sense of morality, in terms of molecular modifications of nerve cells and similar simple facts with which he is well acquainted. He finds ready amusement in polemics against "metaphysical illusions" and the "scholastic spirit." He states that the theory of hereditary persistence of acquired functions and characters is a fact, and from it derives civilization.—A. L. K.

Mochi (A.) L'indice encefalo-rachidiano. (Arch. per l'Antrop. e la etnol., Firenze, 1899-1900, xxxix, fasc. ii, pp. 107-160.) This is the doctor's thesis in natural sciences of the author, who is assistant to Prof. P. Mantegazza in Florence. After a brief historical *aperçu* of the literature of the subject, Dr Mochi treats of technique, experiment, and theory. The author's material consisted of 686 skulls (males 428, females 258), of which 211 were Italian, the rest from divers races, including 16 Fuegians, 26 Pampas and Patagonian Indians, and 54 ancient Peruvians. For the cranial capacity Dr Mochi uses Broca's method, and for the area of the occipital foramen a modified planimeter. Dr Mochi concludes that the index in question, "representing the volumetric between the medulla and the encephalon, and indicating the development of the higher nervous centers with respect to that of the rest of the cerebrospinal nervous system," is "a good criterion of the degree of psychic evolution," and in the case of man "agrees with what is commonly admitted concerning the psychic hierarchy of the races and sexes." The article is furnished with detailed tables.—A. F. C.

Müller (H. C.) Die Gründung einer Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1899, XXXI, 497-506.) A plea for the establishment of a periodical devoted to universal philology and the science of language. No action was taken by the society.—A. L. K.

Papillault (G.) Mode de croissance chez un géant. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, IV^e série, X, 426-447.) Measurement and detailed examination of a giant, whose abnormal growth, chiefly in the extremities, took place from the age of 18 to 27. A general infantile character was marked.—A. L. K.

Regnault (F.) Morphogénie osseuse expliquée par la pathologie. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, IV^e série, X, 411-426.)

Schrader (F.) L'homme devant les grands phénomènes terrestres. (Rev. de l'École d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, X, 117-125.) Generalities concerning the influence on man of his environment, "the scientific truth that we are an integral part of nature," and other recent discoveries.—A. L. K.

Thulié (H.) Les primitifs et l'âme. (Rev. de l'École d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, X, 126-135.) Finds that ignorance, terror of death, dreams, etc., are the sources of the belief in immortality; the idea of immortality then gave the idea of a soul; from this arose animism,—a stage in the development of mysticism.—A. L. K.

Virchow (R.) Meinungen und that-sachen in der Anthropologie. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, XXX [14-17].) A brief address devoted to caution against confusing demonstrable facts and personal opinions. In regard to the debated question of the permanence of types, the writer takes an undetermined position. He recognizes the value that archeology has been to somatology in this question and others; but thinks an absorption of anthropology by archeology impossible.—A. L. K.

Wake (C. Staniland.) The word for man and child in different languages. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 33-35.) A list of these words in African, Indian Archipelago, Poly-

nesian, Australasian, Asiatic, and American languages. Suggests that these may lead to thought of possible affinity between Polynesian, Asiatic, and American languages. Data insufficient to prove affinity.—H. I. S.

Waldeyer. Universitäten und anthropologischer Unterricht. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, XXX [4-9].) A resumé of the instruction in anthropology at present given in universities throughout the world.—A. L. K.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Backus (Emma M.) Folk-tales from Georgia. (Jour. Am. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 19-32.) Author believes men tell the tales to one another much more than do the women. Ten tales, regarding Brer Rabbit, Wolf, Frog, Siscoon; How Mooly Cow has no horns; Pine Tree and Oak Tree fall out, and How little boy went to heaven.—H. I. S.

Chapman (N. A.) Orientation among the mounds. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 41-44.) A report of reconnaissance of earthworks in Green-up county, Ky.—H. I. S.

Deans (James.) "Hidery" prayers. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 31-32.) States that the Haida pray. Gives examples.—H. I. S.

Friederici. Der Indianerhund von Nordamerika. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 361-365.) A description of the races and uses of the dog in North America, with very full use of the extensive ethnological literature, but no discussion of anatomical characterization.—F. B.

Ivey (Harry J.) Morgan Hill (Pa.) mounds. (Popular Science, N. Y., Feb., 1900, p. 32.) A description of five small mounds of unknown origin.—H. I. S.

Jenkins (C. Francis.) The Moki bread. (Popular Science, N. Y., Jan., 1900, p. 6.) Two illustrations and a popular account.—H. I. S.

Mooney (James) The Cherokee river cult. (Jour. Am. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 1-10.) Purification in the running stream is a part of the tribal function. The river speaks, but only

Mooney—*Continued.*

the priest understands. Its aid is invoked with prayer and fasting on every important occasion of life, from the birth of the infant, in health and sickness, in war and love, in hunting and fishing, to ward off evil spells, and to win success in friendly rivalries.—H. I. S.

Neef (S. A.) *Die Passionisten des Südwestens von Nordamerika.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 24-28.) A description of the "Penitents" of New Mexico, with illustrations.—F. B.

Peet (Stephen D.) *The Great Plateau and its inhabitants.* (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 1-16.) An illustrated description of the plateau drawn largely from the report of C. E. Dutton in second Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey. The problems are stated.—H. I. S.

Russell (Frank.) *Athabaskan myths.* (Jour. Am. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 11-18.) Little Hairy Man, The Raven, and the Wolf and the Wolverine, told by a Loucheux woman at McPherson, the northernmost Hudson Bay trading-post, and The Great Beaver, Origin of the Pine, and Why the Wolverine became a thief, told by a Slavey at Simpson.

Wilson (Ida.) *Civilization of the Indians.* (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 25-31.) Believes in educating Indians.—H. I. S.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Gatschet (Albert S.) *Central-Amerikas Sprachstämme und Dialekte.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 81-84, 87-92.) A comprehensive and very useful review of the present status of our knowledge of the distribution of linguistic stocks and languages in Central America.—F. B.

Sapper (Karl.) *Ein Besuch bei den Guatusos in Costarica.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 348-353.) Description of their communal houses with unequal, slanting roofs, hammocks, large pots for cooking, sieves, metates. The dead are buried in the houses. Food and firedrill are buried with them. Only those who die from the sting of a venomous snake are buried outside the house. Their widows

are not permitted to re-marry. Bows and arrows, and machetes made of heavy wood are still in use. The ancient style of clothing is a breech-clout of bark cloth for the men, a larger piece of bark cloth wound around the waist for the women. They oil their bodies and wear necklaces of tiger teeth. On account of the great number of men, they are polyandrous. They practice the couvade. The shades of the deceased are believed to enter the body of the deer, which for this reason is not hunted. A specimen of their songs is given. A rock sculpture in the territory of the Guatusos seems to differ in type from other Central American monuments.—F. B.

— *Ein Besuch bei den Chirripó- und Talamaura-Indianern von Costa Rica.* (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 1-8, 28-31.) Description of a journey through Costa Rica. The Indians visited by Sapper still use bows and arrows, which are described in some detail. The Estrella Indians use small bows and blunt arrows to drive dogs and pigs out of their houses. These tribes live in round communal houses. They subsist mainly on bananas. Corn is little used; tortillas are unknown. Fishing is done by means of bows and arrows. Bark cloth was formerly used for clothing, while nowadays it serves only for bed-covers. Hammocks are not used for sleeping, only for taking a rest during the daytime. The dead are placed on scaffolds near the houses, and after decomposition the bones are smoked over the fire of the house and deposited in sacred places, the whereabouts of which are held secret. They use drums and flutes made from shells. A few tunes are given. A number of very interesting illustrations accompany this paper.—F. B.

ASIA

Belck (W.) *Aus den Berichten der armenischen Expedition von Waldemar Belck.* (Zeitschrift für Ethn., Berlin, 1899, XXXI, 236-275.) Letters from the explorer reporting on the progress and results of his expedition.—A. L. K.

Braunhofer (H.) *Die Ankunft der Sanskrit-Arier aus Armenien und Medien.* (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., 1899, XXXI, 478-483.) A sketch of an argument in favor of the view indicated by the title.—A. L. K.

Chevalier (H.) Les coiffures Coréennes. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnog., Leiden, 1899, XII, 225.) An account, with colored illustrations, of the various kinds of (national) Korean head-wear, with their uses and distinctions. The variety is very great.—A. L. K.

Francke (H.) Ladäker mythologische Volkssagen. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 313-315.) The Bou religion of Tibet is little known. The author has collected a number of folktales which he interprets as seasonal myths and which he believes to be of common origin with Aryan myths.—F. B.

Martin (R.) Die Ureinwohner der malayischen Halbinsel. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, XXX [59-61].) A consideration of the physical characters of the aborigines of the Malay peninsula, especially the Senoi or Sakai. The descriptions are based on measurements, which, however, are not given in detail. The average stature is very low.—A. L. K.

Melnikow (N.) Die Burjäten des irkutschischen Gouvernements. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anth., 1899, XXXI, 439-448; also Int. Arch. f. Ethnog., Leiden, 1899, XII, 193.) A consideration of the causes of the degeneration of the tribe, which is due largely to contact with civilization, but partly inherent.—A. L. K.

Saint-Yves (G.) Les peuplades retrouvées de l'Asie centrale. (Revue Scientifique, Paris, 1900, (4^e série, XIII, 204-207.) In these articles the author gives a brief *aperçu* of the results of recent researches in Central Asian archeology and epigraphy. He points out the great importance of a knowledge of ancient Chinese and Mongolian civilization, and of the results of the early Buddhist, Nestorian, and Mussulman missionary efforts, and hints that the now sterile tundra of Siberia may have been the very hive of the first human civilization.—A. F. C.

von Török (A.) Ueber den Yézoer und den Sachaliner Ainoschädel zu Dresden. (Archiv für Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVI, 561-689.) Continuation of the report of the minute examination of these skulls which has been appearing in the *Archiv* for more than a year. The conclusion, with plates, is promised for the next issue.—L. F.

Virchow (R.) Ueber den Ursprung der Bronzezeit und ueber die armenische Expedition. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, XXX [80-84].) Chiefly a statement of the purposes and a sketch of the partial results of the archeological expedition of Belck and Lehmann in Armenia.—A. L. K.

AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

Andree (Richard.) Ein Moi Toromiro (Hausgötze) von der Osterinsel. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 389-390.) Description and figure of an idol from Easter island, deposited in the museum at Brunswick.—F. B.

Beyfuss. Schwerter aus Borneo. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. für Anthr., 1899, XXXI, 448-452.) Deals with the manufacture, ornamentation (which is partly indicative of rank), and use of swords in Borneo. Head-hunting and allied practices are touched upon.—A. L. K.

Blumenreich (R.) Untersuchungen der Haare von Neu Irländern. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1899, XXXI, 483-486.) Report of a detailed study of hair of natives, chiefly female, of New Ireland. There is considerable variability.—A. L. K.

Fridolin (J.) Südseeschädel. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVI, 691-715.) General description with tabulated measurements and sixteen plates of eighty-two skulls from the South Seas.—L. F.

Karutz (Dr) Zur Ethnographie der Matty-Insel. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnog., Leiden, 1899, XII, 218-223.) A description of several objects of ethnographic interest, with remarks on the ornamental art of the island, which is exemplified in illustrations.—A. L. K.

Preuss (K. Th.) Künstlerische Darstellungen aus dem Deutsch-Holländischen Grenzgebiet in Neu-Guinea. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnog., Leiden, 1899, XII, 161-185.) A description of the art of the northern Papuans, which is at times realistic in intent and at times decoratively ornamental. The author intends that "free ornament," that is, purely decorative, meaningless art, occurs among savages, and may coexist, as in this case, with realism or a style of art conventionalized from realism.—A. L. K.

Schmidt (P. W.) Die sprachlichen Verhältnisse Oceanien in ihrer Bedeutung für die Ethnologie. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1899, XXIX, 245-258.) An argument in favor of the affinity of Melanesian and Polynesian languages, and of the general relationship of these with Malayan and Micronesian.—A. L. K.

Schurtz (H.) Schnitzereien der Maori. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVII, 53-58.) Description of a number of recent Maori carvings with explanations given by the artist. All the figures represent ancestors, some of whom were transformed into demons.—F. B.

Smith (S. P.) Note on some Maori gods. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnog., Leiden, 1899, XII, 223-225.) Illustrations, accompanied by remarks, of six New Zealand idols carved in wood, the lower ends being wound with cord.—A. L. K.

Volz (W.) Zur somatischen Anthropologie der Battaker in Nord-Sumatra. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, XXVI, 717-732.) Brief general notes, followed by descriptive and anthropometric tables and discussion. At least two cranial types appear, but no specific conclusions are reached.—L. F.

AFRICA

Blundell (H. W.) A journey through Abyssinia to the Nile. (Geog. Journ., London, 1900, xv, 97-118.) Although mainly occupied with details of travel and geographical matters, reference is in one place made to the natives. This notice is concerned with the Gallas, or Ilmorro, as they call themselves. A very brief glance at their history is given, in which it is stated that they appeared on the frontiers of Abyssinia in 1542, and were at that time a pastoral people. Later they developed agricultural tastes, and became also famous breeders of horses. Their language is said to be divided into five dialects, and to belong to the "Proto-Semitic branch." The physical type varies considerably with the varying mixture with the surrounding peoples.—R. B. D.

Fournier de Flaix (E.) Les premiers Boers. (Rev. Scientif., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIII, 299-306.) Treats of the origin and formation of the Boer people of South Africa. The author points

out, among other things, the large intermixture of aboriginal blood in the descendants of the early Dutch colonists—an "assimilation by domestication" has taken place. This intermixture has not been without its effect upon their temperament, manners, customs, etc., and their warlike disposition.—A. F. C.

Fritsch (G.) Ueber die Körperverhältnisse der heutigen Bevölkerung Ägyptens. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [67-70].) The author finds, chiefly from photographs, that in the immediate past a change in the Egyptian type has taken place, consisting in the formation of a new type intermediate between that of the Arabs and the Fellaheen.—A. L. K.

Gallieni. Madagascar. (La Géographie, Bull. Soc. de Géogr., Paris, 1900, 1-29.) Contains an enumeration and brief description of the Madagascar tribes.—A. L. K.

Leprince (Jules). Les Simons, sorciers de la Guinée française. (Rev. scientif., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIII, 399-401.) An interesting account of the origin, transformation, and process of dissolution of the Simons, one of the many secret societies of West Africa. According to the author they originated as a band of primitive patriots, thereby gaining an immense prestige; afterward turned into bandits, then, hunted by the whites and ridiculed by the blacks, their organization weakened, and the Simon of today is a tom-tom dancer, who tomorrow will be a beggar.—A. F. C.

Ruete (Said). Der Totenkultus der Barabra. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, LXXVI, 338-339.) Description of the Mohammedan funeral rites of northern Nubia. The body is wrapped in white cloth; the mouth, nose, ears, etc., are closed with cotton. The grave is scented, stones placed over the body. A clay vessel with water for birds is deposited on the grave. After the burial there is a celebration in memory of the deceased extending from four to seven days. The women wail, and, in one place, perform a ceremonial dance.—F. B.

Starr (Frederick). The art of Benin City. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 17-24.) A review of preliminary papers by Read and Dalton, F. von Luschan and Webster's cata-

Starr—*Continued.*

logue. The art in ivory, wood, cast-iron, and bronze, representing the life of the people in many details, is considered to be purely African art, although the metal may be imported.—H. I. S.

EUROPE

Bancalari (G.) Forschungen und Studien über das Haus. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx, 1-23.) A collection of names of domestic and other implements in various popular dialects of central Europe.—A. L. K.

Bonnemère (L.) L'influence orientale en Bretagne. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, x, 389-397.) The author finds in certain words, in ancient beads, and in patterns, indications of Phœnician influence in Brittany, and considers intercourse or contact easily explicable.—A. L. K.

Dumont (A.) Aptitude de la France à fournir des colons. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, x, 503-519.) Recognizes the inability of France to colonize, regards non-colonization as preferable, and sees the only hope for France in the spread and development of science.—A. L. K.

Folmer (H. C.) Die ersten Bewohner der Nordseeküste in anthropologischer Hinsicht, verglichen mit den gleichzeitig lebenden Germanen in Mitteldeutschland. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, xxvi, 747-763.) Examination of all the available skulls and the existing literature regarding the early inhabitants of Friesland. Author takes issue with Virchow, holding that the same process has gone on in Friesland as in parts of Germany and that a former dolichocephalic race has given way to the present brachycephalic type of that region.—L. F.

Grillmayer (J.) Alte ländliche Wohnstätten aus der Umgebung des Schlosses Würting in Oberösterreich. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1899, xxix, 237-244.) An illustrated description of Austrian peasant houses.

Hoernes (M.) Die Anfänge der bildenden Kunst. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [19-20].) Points out that among present primitive peoples, "realistic," "religious," and

"decorative" art are found united and combined, while in prehistoric Europe they occurred in separate periods and in distinct cultures.—A. L. K.

Jackschath (E.) Ein deutsches Beschwörungsbuch. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1899, xxxi, 459-472.) A manuscript collection, about a century old, of magic formulæ and spells, chiefly for veterinary use.—A. L. K.

Köhl. Neue steinzeitliche Gräber und Wohnstättenfunde bei Worms. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [46-50].)

Kollmann. Fingerspitzen aus dem Pfahlbau von Corcelettes. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [20-25].) An ideal reconstruction of a female individual of the bronze age at Lake Neuchâtel, from impressions of finger tips in pottery. The reconstruction is based on the assumption of the unchangeability of physical types, which theory is defended.—A. L. K.

Laville (M.) Stations archéologiques de Draveil. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, x, 398-409.) A report on excavations on the Seine, pointing back to populations of the bronze and later neolithic age, probably raft-dwelling. Flint objects, pottery, and bones were found.—A. L. K.

Lefèvre (A.) Les préjugés historiques. (Rev. de l'École d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, x, 89-107.) An enumeration of the prejudices and unfounded current assumptions that must be dispelled before a true view of early and medieval French history can be obtained. The prejudices are chiefly German and Christian.—A. L. K.

Montelius. Ueber die Chronologie der Pfahlbauten. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [17-19].) The opinion is expressed that copper was known in central Europe earlier than 2000 B.C., and that neolithic Alpine culture dates back beyond 3000 B.C.—A. L. K.

Obici (G.) and Ferruccio (C.) Diffusione delle psicosi alcooliche in Padova ed in Venezia. (Riv. di Patol. Nerv. e Ment., Firenze, 1899, iv, 529-537.) An interesting study of alcoholism in Padua and Venice, during the period 1891-1898, males only being considered, woman suffering so rarely in both

Obici — Continued.

these cities from alcoholic psychoses that they may be left out of account. Padua and Venice are so close in geographical position, race, customs, habits, etc., that the diversities of their alcoholic psychoses are rather surprising. In Venice, as compared with Padua, alcoholic psychoses are much more prevalent, appear at an earlier time in life, and yield less easily to successful treatment. The author attributes the diversities in question to the different quality of the wine consumed in the two cities.—A. F. C.

Pitard (E.) Étude de deux nouvelles séries de crânes anciens de la vallée du Rhone (Valais). (Rev. de l'École d'Anthr., Paris, 1900, x, 136-143.) A pronounced brachycephalism prevails in the crania from Rhone valley. The author intends to summarize the results of this and previous work on the same region in a future paper.—A. L. K.

Tappeiner (F.) Die Capacität der Tiroler Schädel. (Zeitschrift f. Ethn., Berlin, 1899, xxxi, 202-235.) A tabular presentation of the capacity, cephalic index, sex, and other character-

istics of 918 crania from the Tyrol. The conclusion is reached that the capacity increases with brachycephalism.—A. L. K.

Vram (H.) Untersuchung der in Aquileja gefundenen Schädel. (Archiv f. Anthropologie, Braunsch., 1900, xxvi, 765-767.) Brief description of 27 skulls.

Winter (A. C.) Eine Bauernhochzeit in Russisch-Karelien. (Globus, Braunsch., 1900, lxxvi, 315-319.) Description of the elaborate marriage ceremony of the people of eastern Finland. The whole ceremony is accompanied by traditional songs. It is characterized by a period of wailing on the part of the bride and her friends before the marriage ceremony, ceremonial baths, and an expression of her submission to the bridegroom's father.—F. B.

Zeppelin (E.) Ueber die ethnographischen Verhältnisse der prähistorischen Bodensee Bevölkerung. (Mitth. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1900, xxx [25-27].) Theories as to prehistoric races in the vicinity of Lake Constance.—A. L. K.